The New-York Times.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Further Opposition to Civil Service Reform.

The Case of the Colored Cadet at the Naval Academy.

An Order from Secretary Robeson on the Subject.

Fractional Currency and the Duties of Depository Banks.

The Cases Under the Civil Rights Law.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Justices of the Supreme Court, today, chose for Marshal, to place of Mr. E. C. Parsons, resigned, Mr. John G. Stanley, formerly Private Secretary to President Lincoln. The contest, after the first ten ballots, was between Mr. Stanley and Mr. D. E. McKee, a prominent Washington journalist, connected with the Associated Press office in this city. Several ballots were taken, resulting in three votes each for Stanley and McKee, and one each for Mr. Frederick Schley, of Maryland, and ex-Gov. Gov. Kirk, of Ohio. Mr. Stanley afterward received the two votes which had before been given to Schley and Kirk, and was elected. There were scores of applicants, and the actual result, shows how much like seeking a lottery prize is seeking any public office. Mr. Parsons' resignation takes effect on Monday.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

The Credit Mobilier Committee, today, began, but did not finish, the examination of Oakes Ames. His evidence will be resumed Monday morning.

MORE TALK AGAINST CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The House being in Committee of the Whole, today, for speeches on the state of the Union, Mr. Snapp enlivened the empty chairs of the chamber with his promised speech on civil service reform. Mr. Snapp does not like the new rules, and he did not hesitate to say so in somewhat emphatic, if not very elegant, sentences.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE COLORED CADET AT ANNAPOLIS—ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The following is the text of the order of the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the treatment of the colored cadet at Annapolis:

The testimony taken by the Board of officers appointed to investigate the conduct of certain Cadet Midshipmen, at the Naval Academy, toward their fellow-cadet, James H. Conyers, has been carefully considered, together with the proceedings and findings of the Board, and the reviews and recommendations of the Superintendent of the Academy, the Department is constrained to believe that the conduct complained of was not only a deliberate violation of its repeated injunctions, but was the result of a spirit rebellious of authority finding expression in unprovoked and seemingly concerted persecution by some of the parties charged of a fellow-cadet of equal official standing, and equally entitled to official protection with themselves. Under the operation of new and beneficent laws, all political distinctions of race have been abolished in our country. In the exercise of his legal right, a member of our national Congress, himself of African descent, nominated to the Naval Academy a cadet of his own race. In recognition of his right the naval authorities confirmed the nomination, and at once fully and unmistakably made known to all at the Academy, that no impression or indignity to this cadet on account of his race would be permitted from any one. As beneficiaries of the Government, receiving for future command, the first duty imposed on all cadet Midshipmen by their situation and profession is a prompt and grateful compliance with every order given for their guidance. Certain of them, however, have disregarded, in direct violation of repeated warnings, to manifest their displeasure at the presence of their fellow-student by a system of personal persecution, which has found satisfaction in general insolence of manner, in petty indignities, and sometimes in acts of personal violence. An important principle, secured by the spirit of national law, each condemned was forbidden as an insolent expression of superiority to the solitary representative of a lately oppressed race, it was summarily, as apparently concerted, and certainly acquiesced in by the many against one, it looked like, if not rebellion, at least open defiance of the repeated commands of their superiors, it was a violation of that principle of submission to authority which is the first and most comprehensive of professional duties. The Government does not attempt to control the personal feelings, or regulate the personal intercourse of its officers; but it will not tolerate at the Academy, under any circumstances, a spirit of rebellion against authority; and whenever such a spirit is manifested in overt acts, summary and invariable punishment must be executed. The conduct of those cadet Midshipmen who have been found guilty of violating the principles and the letter of the order is seriously impaired by the recommendation of the distinguished Superintendent of the Academy, and will be carried out by the Department.

SUMMARY STATEMENT FOR THE PAST MONTH AND WEEK.

The Treasury Department, Washington, issues the following statement of the work making Friday, Dec. 13:

Currency	$1,447,000
Coin	736,000
Total	2,183,000
Amount held by the Treasurer as security for currency	764,000
Balance	1,419,000
Amount of National Bank notes received for redemption for the month to date	2,000,000
And for previous months	7,000,000
Total	9,000,000
For the month to date	1,787,447
For the month prior to date	2,000,000
Total	3,787,447
Balance of notes outstanding this date	205,212,553
Amount of fractional currency redeemed during the week	98,127
Total amount redeemed	29,000,000

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business today were:

Currency	$6,236,000 12
Coin	97,000,000 12
Certificates	3,740,000 00
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates	
Total	106,976,000 24

DEPOSITORY BANKS AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

It appears to a question as to whether it is not the duty of depository banks to furnish the public with fractional currency, the Treasurer of the United States writes that there is no law or regulation which requires depository banks to furnish fractional currency, but that in return for currency redeemed by them, under the Treasury circular, providing that defaced or mutilated fractional and legal-tender notes be redeemed, under certain conditions, in new notes or currency by the Treasurer and all national banks designated as depositories.

THE CASES UNDER THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW.

Judge MacArthur, in the cases of the parties charged with violating the law in refusing to admit colored people, expressed no opinion as to the constitutionality of the law in the case before him, (S. Aman's.) A motion having been made to quash the information, he sustained that motion, remarking that in order to make a keeper of a restaurant liable under the statute it is necessary to prove that he refused to wait on a well-behaved person, was on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. This was the gist of the offense and the substantial part of the statute, and it was therefore, absolutely necessary that the information should contain an averment to that effect.

A COMPOSITE COUNTERFEIT $500 NOTE.

There was received, on Friday last, at the Treasury of the United States a note purporting to be a United States legal tender note of the denomination of $500. It is composed of parts of different genuine notes of various denominations. The motto is a part of a one hundred, with the "500" which one of the ones and upper border, and a very nearly genuine back. The seal used is that of the Department at Andrew Jackson's head, from a five dollar note; the signatures, a composite from a ten. The scroll work, containing the figured 500, has been taken from a national bank note. The back of the note is from a ten dollar United States note, the "ten" having been cut out and replaced by the "500" from the back of a five. Although this note is well calculated to deceive bankers and brokers, it would be readily taken by those who are not accustomed to handling such money, as the engraving is all genuine. In its general appearance it has the resemblance of the genuine of the denomination of which it purports to be a counterfeit issue.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS AND TRANSFERS.

By direction of the President, the Board to revise disabled officers, convened in Philadelphia May 23, 1871, is dissolved. A Board to retire disabled officers is ordered to convene at New-York City on the 30th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable. The following is the detail for the Board: Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, Col. Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quarter-Master General; Col. George W. Getty, Third Artillery, Surgeon Joseph K. Corson and Capt. Moore.

Col. Crawford, Second Infantry, and Lieut. Thomas Duncan, Third Cavalry, are ordered to report by letter to Gen. Hancock, and hold themselves in readiness to appear for examination.

THE CASE OF SENATOR CALDWELL.

The case of Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, charged with bribery, was taken up today by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. It was found impracticable to dispose of it during the holiday recess, so by a sub-committee visited Kansas, and the examination of the witnesses will begin before the whole Committee on Jan. 10.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The Wreck of the Lucy C. Hall Near New-London.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 14.—The wrecking schooner Young America arrived at this port last night. Her Captain reports that he had been at work upon the schooner Lucy C. Hall, of Westerly, R. I., sunk near New-London with a cargo of granite; that he had succeeded in saving the cargo, but says the vessel is ruined in the mud, and that it will be impossible to raise her. She has been stripped, and her spars, chains, anchors, sails, &c., have been brought to this city.

Marine Disasters Reported Amid Entire Loss of Life and Property.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Reports continue to be received of marine disasters, attended by losses of life, caused by the late gales. The steamer Charente, of the regular line between Hull and Dunkirk, was lost while en route to the latter port, and fourteen persons were drowned. The ship Radnagore, from Quebec for Aberdeen, became unmanageable and was abandoned. Seven persons were washed overboard and perished.

A Brig Wrecked at Scituate—The Crew Rescued by a Life-Boat.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 14.—The brig Meteor stranded and went ashore at Scituate in consequence of mistaking a light in a house on shore for the light-house. She lodged in fifteen minutes after striking, and at high water is completely covered. The cargo will have to be taken out by divers. The crew were rescued by a life-boat, but were badly frozen. The cargo is consigned to Peabody, Sheldon & Co., of this city, and is insured in the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of New-York.

A Schooner Capsized and Her Crew Drowned.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 14.—The British brig L. J. Weseaway, at this port today, from Lingen, reports that twenty-five miles off Cape Ann, 6th inst., saw an unknown schooner, which, in trying to approach the brig, was capsized, and lost her spars and deck. Four men were seen on the floating deck for a while, but, owing to the heavy gale, the brig could render no assistance.

Safety of the Steamer William Kennedy.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 14.—The steamer reported ashore at Smith's Point was the steamer William Kennedy. She got off without damage and arrived here this morning.

Religious Education in Germany.

The London *Standard*, of Nov. 29 says: "It is the custom among the advocates of school boards to laud the German system of education to the skies. It may be useful, therefore, to give the testimony of Mr. Ward, C. B., formerly Her Majesty's Minister to the Hanse Towns. Writing to Rev. J. W. Irvine on the 24th inst., he says: 'The national system in Prussia, and, indeed, in all the German States, has always been and still is denominational—that is, the religious instruction forms a part of the prescribed course of specified hours. There are in Germany three established confessions—viz: the Roman Catholic, the Lutheran, and the Reformed or Calvinistic; but in the Prussian monarchy the two last-mentioned confessions have been united into one, which goes by the name of the United Evangelical Church, so that the confessions with which the Prussian Government has to deal, are reduced to two—the Catholic and the Evangelical or Protestant. These are both day schools, and those are merely tolerated, having no endowments or State allowances. In the Protestant parts of Germany the religious instruction is given in accordance with the doctrines of the Established Protestant Church, as above mentioned. In the Catholic provinces, on the other hand, the Roman Catholic faith is taught in the schools at the hours fixed for religion. But when it happens that a child belongs to a different confession from that taught in the school, he is exempted from attendance during the hours of religious instruction. In large schools, or in schools of the several large classes, say of sixty or ten children, if there are fifteen children belonging to a different confession, the Government will appoint a separate religious teacher for that confession, the object being that every child shall be furnished with religious instruction so far as the circumstances admit of his receiving it in the State school. The notion which has been started in England of having the Bible read in the schools without comment has, so far as I know, never been adopted in Germany. The object there is that the truths of Christianity shall be fully and fairly taught in connection with the established confession, whatever (that may be. The German Governments care little whether their subjects are Catholic or Protestant, but do not desire to bring them up as heathens."

Advance in Stumpage Lands.

From the Lewiston Journal, Dec. 13.

Not for many years, if ever, has there been such an interest in lumber lands in Maine, as at present. We learn that it is within bounds to say that there has been an advance of at least thirty-three per cent. in Maine lumber lands within the past year. The advance in this State is said to be chiefly comparable to the big land sales by the Sprague, who, as our readers are aware, have purchased up the great mass of timber lands on the Kennebec, owned by the Coburns. The Bucksport firs have also stimulated the competition for timber lands further down the coast. We hear that the Kennebec lands sold at the rate of about $2 50 per acre, which, considering the quantity of timber cut from them, is considered a round price.

We hear that Shilling & Co., who own mills at Bucksport and Prospect, and Usher Tremlett & Co., the Magalloway. The price is said to be about $60,000. It is stated that this purchase sold a few years ago at a figure twenty-five to thirty per cent. less than this. It is quite likely that a good many timber lots will change hands during the next year. One party on the Lower Kennebec has just purchased an extensive lot on the Penobscot, which he bought in winter. We are told that it is safe to say that an average advance of $1 50 per acre could be had on timber lands on the Androscoggin over the rising price of a year ago. Lands which sold a few years ago at $2 50 to $3 per acre, having $5,000 wood thereon similar to these, well located in the tributaries of the Androscoggin, are held at $6—$8 per thousand stumpage. We hear that a township in Canada, on the headwaters of the Connecticut, which sold a year ago at $11,000, has recently been sold for $45,000.

Message of Gov. Dix.

Controller Green reports the amount of taxes received through the Bureau of Receiver of Taxes Department of Finance for the week ending Friday, Dec. 13, as follows: $1,800,197 96. The following is a comparative statement of taxes received to Dec. 14, inclusive, in 1871 and 1872: Receipts of taxes in 1871 to Dec. 14, $12,833,287 15; receipts of taxes in 1872 to Dec. 14, $13,844,989 49; increase in 1872, $1,109,692 60.

A GIGANTIC SWINDLE.

How the Department of Public Works is Conducted.

The City Treasury Raided by Means of Fraudulent Pay-Rolls—A Subject Which Needs Investigation—Some Startling Facts.

A few days ago City Pay-Master Fullerton caused the arrest of Jeremiah Mott, who are at present confined in the Tombs, on a charge of perjury. Some of the men employed by the Department of Public Works on the Croton Aqueduct were recently paid at the Controller's Office on presenting a check from the foreman. Mr. Fullerton, the Pay-master, having reason to believe honestly that many of the applicants for payment were not honestly entitled to it, and that connivance on a large extent was practiced, determined to act with the matter, and accordingly employed Detective Farley to watch the suspected men. That officer discovered that several of the men who presented checks gave names that did not belong to them, and, moreover, had not worked a single day on the "big pipes." Those men, on last Monday, were required when presenting their checks to swear that they were the persons they represented themselves to be. Not suspecting danger they took the required oath, and were at once arrested. The fraud could not, of course, have been perpetrated without the connivance of some official, or it may be officials, who get in the plunder was a large percentage of the money drawn by the "dummy" laborers. Yesterday a TIMES reporter was detailed to investigate the matter. In order to make more plain the manner of the frauds, and determine where the responsibility rests, it may be well to state the way in which the men are paid. The foreman in charge of the work—in this instance, one John Roe, an appointee of William M. Tweed, continued in office by Commissioner Van Nort—makes out the pay-roll. In the office, on the work with the foreman, are Dept. George W. Dresser, Assistant Engineer in charge; Jacob J. Lintz, another Assistant Engineer, who acts as book-keeper; John Rice, who keeps the time of the men, and two clerks. The first four are supposed to be cognizant of everything transacting in the office. To the foreman is vested the right of employing and discharging men. When he presents the pay-roll he is furnished by the Pay-master with a number of checks corresponding in the number of names on the roll. The following is an exact copy of a check:

Nov. 2, 1872.
Chemical Alt'ration and Stock Co. $2.
No. 189
$45 00

Each man, when employed, is given a number. The men form outside the shed used as an office, where sits the foreman, at a desk, and as each man approaches, he is asked his name and address, and given by the foreman a check. This official scans the face of each man as he passes on to a little hold through which he presents the check to Mr. Fulls, and has it cashed. Those who do not choose to be paid on the works receive their checks from the foreman and have them cashed at the Controller's office, and this class numbers about one hundred. From recent discoveries it is estimated that more than one-half the men thus paid are "dummies," supposing that fifty (which is the lowest estimated number) of the checks presented for payment at the Controller's office are fraudulent, and, taking $40 as an average month's pay, it will be seen that $2,000 is drawn fraudulently each month from the City Treasury. But, not satisfied with the money thus obtained, by sending men supplied with checks downtown, it has been ascertained that a like procedure has been going on at the works. Further investigation will reveal to what extent. A number of men who have been employed on the work are willing to go before the Grand Jury and swear that on very many occasions they were present while the same man presented himself three or four times on the same pay day and each time was supplied by the foreman with a check. How long this system of robbery has been going on cannot be ascertained, but something ought to be done. The statement made yesterday to a TIMES reporter by a laborer named Patrick Burns, of No. 404 Greenwich-street. Burns was on the "big pipe" work on Tenth-avenue in June, 1871, having secured the position while a resident of No. 62 Orchard-street. The manner of obtaining employment is by "working" a friend in which he was employed. Burns became ill and left the work. About the 20th February following, having recovered from his illness, and being then a resident of No. 404 Greenwich-street, he procured a fresh ticket, and resumed work. Two weeks after Timothy Mahan and Patrick O'Neill drew a month's pay in the name of Patrick Burns, and gave his residence as 404 Second-street. It will be seen from this that Burns' name was never erased from the pay-roll, and that from the time of his first sickness, when he left the work, money has been drawn in his name. Burns says he never received the injury while employed on the work which confined him to his bed for three weeks. At one end of that time he was discharged, and there is the best reason for believing that his pay was drawn while he lay in bed suffering from his injuries. The laborers generally complain of the tyranny of Roe, the foreman, and assert that his habits unfit him for his office. Roe's pay is $10 a day, yet it is asserted that he has managed to become a wealthy man in the short space of five years.

Governor Dix's Staff.

Gen. Dix, Governor-elect, has completed his staff appointments. The following is a list of the gentlemen assented to the positions set opposite their names:

Adjutant-General—John F. Rathbone, Albany.
Inspector-General—William E. Morris, Cold Spring.
Engineer-in-chief—A. Gano Dunn, New-York.
Judge Advocate-General—J. Hampden Wood, Albany.
Quartermaster-General—John A. Knapp, Auburn.
Paymaster-General—Rufus H. King, Albany.
Commissary-General of Subsistence—Theodore R. Smith, Rochester.
Aids-de-Camp—George G. Haun, New-York; Charles H. Tracy; Robert C. Pruyn, Albany; Hamilton R. Fish, New-York; William A. Y. Stewart, New-York; Hiram P. Hopkins, Buffalo.

Gambling in Siam.

The Royal *Moniteur de Cambodge* contains an amusing series of papers by Lieut. Brossard de Corbigny, of the French Navy, entitled "De Saigon à Bangkok," from which we learn that gambling is carried on to a fearful extent in the Kingdom of Siam, and the royal exchequer derives considerable profit from the licensed gaming-house establishments in every part of the country. One of the favorite games consists in guessing the number of coins shoved at haphazard under an inverted cup; the sectorium is also in vogue, and lastly there are lotteries, which are drawn daily. All this kind of gambling is in the hands of cunning Chinese, peculiarly expert in the use of the sapriceps for chances. When the gambler has made his call, never occurs to him, as in Europe; but he will steal, or, as a last resource, sell himself for a slave to settle immediate wrong to pay his debts, and then he has once sold himself he never hopes to regain his liberty, for he cannot earn a farthing in any way. If he dislikes his master, he may try to find another, disposed to pay the old one the amount of his debt; but this happens very seldom, as then the unfortunate is generally treated with great severity. Moreover, before a man gives himself away in this manner, he must be in debt to the last, so long as he possesses a rag on his back. Our author relates the following characteristic anecdote: An Annamite, of Saigon, proud as well as industrious, by nature an old friend of ours, by name Pen-Ki, is reduced by ill-luck to visit a gambling-house. They go in and try their luck. A coon with a respectable appearance, while he does not say about him. He retrieves his fortune, he borrows five dollars, but soon loses all his substance. Quoth says A: "Pen-Ki, you never let me pay you back what you lent me before." "Pay me back!" replied Pen-Ki, "I'll lay another sum with that gentleman there, who owes me a trifle, and will give me credit." So he enters upon a scheme with that gentleman, who, of course, wrongs a good friend. What was your agreement with the prompter?" asks A. "You'll know to-morrow," replied Pen-Ki. And, indeed, on the following morning two officers of justice call on A, and inform him that a complaint has been lodged against him by Pen-Ki, for having sold his

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A WORD IN SEASON.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

THEY have a superstition in the East, That Allah, written on a piece of paper, In some wonderful land and none of proper, Is worth—(strong) any other name at most. Holding, that name alone, which is the host Of all the names by which men call and pray, Is mighty (strong) to save and bless alway.

And since my greetings to my friends are vain, If they be not inscribed with Love's dear name, Let me write Love, and Love alone, again, And leave it as a greeting and a claim.

Love, that is Life; and Life, that is Light, And Light, that is God's truth, which shines and burns Through all the gloomy shows of days and nights, Which changing come and go, and changing turns Our winter into summer, our despair Into a hope that finds no end in Heaven or prayer

AMERICAN WAITERS.

To speak the magnificent absurdity of the English waiter, the miserable slavery of an American waiter, or the plaintive nervousness of the German waiter may give favor to the soup, the meats, or the manner, but it must be confessed that that peculiar free and independent manner with which the true American waiter hands defiance at you, in the guise of service—now or a porter-house steak, if not with warmth, then with something quite as powerful as warmth, that is, with vim—is not without charm. If you are a little man, and weak withal, there is something quite impressive in being served in true Homeric style, whose one lineament of dinner partakes somewhat of the character of an epic. It is requisite in choosing or being fresh to place yourself in the barber's chair, and accept to the manipulative skill of some unknown shaver, when the same recollection of the razor's edge which never your shaver, I think our braver equal because brave being vetted of it when by a perfect specimen of the American waiter. To reiterate with the attendant as to the quality or character of the food placed before you, may be met with a deep snarl and an ugly twinkling of the knife-handle on the part of the carver, which gives assurance that that safety may going the sounds of the Press, in regard to the deeply-outraged boarding-house keeper who discharged a double-barrelled hunting-piece at his grumbling guest, to a distance feet, and left him an repented ere successive stones for a space were mine others. As for myself, I never presume to scold. Then as much as differ from my native waiter, who swerves into rage when with his beautiful eye, his imperial, and who, in his rolled-up shirt-sleeves, displays muscles like whipcords, and who uttered piles of plates, ricochets knives and spoons, makes the Eastern tremble, was who is kind enough to call an earthquake of his own making, the very genii in Aladdin, to place food on the table before me. Gradually I have been working my way into the confidence of the American waiter, and by assisted by my dusts for information on this subject. It has taken a long time, and I have had to subject myself to a regimen of tough steaks and fearful doses of coffee, before I could digestate myself into his good graces. Assassed on my part were for a long time repaired with scorn. I think it for the first time dawned on him to notice me from the fact that I joined, in quite an undefinable way, in taking sides with the American waiters against a foreign intruder, who, by some unfortunate odd of fortune, had been enveigled into the eating-house. That the person was a slave—unmistakably so. There was a helpless, grinning, pitiable way about the fellow, about him, which singled him out instantly as to sympathize for the rest of that free and independent band of waiters. I happened to be present at his debut. He fluttered up to his window, and wore a dishonestly wisp of a white handkerchief around his neck. There was a soft, treacherous way about the man, which struck as painful as observer as I am at the first glance. The eyes were absolutely mild across the room as moon was a cat, and deposited a pyramid of plates on a table as quietly as one would have placed a pile of velvet on a moss-grown bank, and as mysteriously vanished, all in a contrained and official way as if in search of more plates. That deceptive correspondence, resembling the cloaking subsequent to the unpacking of a series of chinaware by skilled operatives, which always reverberated through that eatery-house, instantly ceased. It was as if some sudden orchestral crash, every component part of which was familiar to the educated musical ear, had broken down from the want of a trumpet or a bottle-drum. The oyster-opener on his stand suddenly ay appreciation blacksmith, suddenly ceased hammering on the shell-nut, and the counter at the bar-keeper's glasses was stilled. An ominous silence filled the room. Derisive laughter at last burst from the three American waiters, in which all the occupants of the room joined. I among the lookers. Tom was the last of that Endless waiting-man to beat an ignominious retreat. From that time John, the waiter, changed to notice me. His appreciation of the kindness did it peculiar way. Though his every manner remained the same, there was a remembrance of alacrity on his part in my favor. A half dozen guests might have seen their order in before me; they had to wait. His liking to me, even, was the cause of an occasional scuffle with among the other waiters, as my waiter would, without a moment's hesitation, take a plate from any other servitor and give it to me. There was but one person in the whole establishment, and that was Bob, the bar-keeper, who dared to cross my waiter's path. To be sure, Bob had his claims to pre-eminence. Though but young in the profession—scarcely twenty-five—he had already achieved a lofty reputation in his particular calling, and was credited with having shot two men and wounded some five more, which, as is well known, are the highest accomplishments which can grace a representative of the bar-keeping fraternity.

"Jake," said I, the other day, "where did you learn your business?"

"How I got to be a waiter?" asked Jake.

Here he fired, at short range, three pistols on the table, and I was lost in admiration at the three distinct feats they left in the wood.

"I Out West, on the Plains," was his reply.

A Tennessee trait, then stage-driver for the Pacific Mail. There was a long gap on the road—eighty-five miles—and one of the women was in the Indian attack. "Many is gone tired," and here he smiled, as if enjoying the recollection; "many is the time I have cut them bother out of their traces, mounted the passengers on both, and streaked it through, with a whole camp of howling Injuns after us. Once it was a narrow shave; me and a school-marm on the same horse—me behind, with an arrow in my shoulder-blade. I was mad of that kind of work. You see I had a pet team, and I lost all of them through Injuns one day, and so I thought I would do a spell of waiting in one of them houses the Company had built along the road. It was a mighty mean kind of a place, and in an ugly hollow, and liable to surprises. There was only three men at stand there steady—me as waiter, a cook, as was a darker, and a hostler. That was waiting and fishing most of the time. It was kind of a promiscuous sort of a thing, sometimes fighting with passengers, but mostly with Injuns. It's all very well for you as is here to walk in, look over the bill of fare, and say "Coffee and cakes," or "Corn-beef, fat with beans," and you are served; there it was different. You see, here I just hollers out in a quiet way to the cook in the backgrounds, and in comes your victuals; but often out there it was out and run, you with a plate of biscuits in one hand and a seven-shooter in the other, lest an Injun should just take a pop at you over the house, for the cook-house was most fifty yards from the house. Inside of the main house it was pretty cozy, seeing that the logs it was built of was lined close, and an Injun couldn't well reach through the cracks. Them was good times, and makes this kind of waiting here go agin me. What's the use of being a waiter when there ain't no fighting to be done about it? Occasionally we puts a man out here because he is the worst for liquor, or don't pay for his meals and drink; that kind of thing puts my back in, but it don't happen once a week." Here an expression of withering scorn stole over his countenance, and Jake found relief for his feelings in manipulating a spoon, which he came nearly bending into magic shapes, and was doubled up. "One day," he continued, "I see one cook driving up most two hours ahead of time, and the horses a-reeking. The driver was a saucy head, and I knew'd something was up from the looks. Says he, 'Jake, I never'd want cooking in the nasseemest fix. There is [illegible] behind me. I and Injun went in the Tenemite Cañon, and knowed it was cut and run. They shyered their hand too soon, and I dodged 'em. But it's my opinion that they has doubled on me, and made a loop to catch us at the yard-bix before harvest. It's no use of budging from here. Keep away to save cleanup ruined; and there ain't a quicker victuals twenty mile. What's your notion?' says he. 'I Lend them passengers,' says I, 'and give them something to eat, and then it's every man for hisself.' Says he, 'I'll stand by you.' Says I, 'Then you'll stand by a dead man.' Says he, 'Jake, I never'd want to see you

The Daily Mail-Gazette

Subway Accident Kills Two

Bridge for Motorcycles

Bequest Is Refused

Bond Issue Approved

Bank Robbery Trial

Fire Destroys Warehouse

Weather Forecast

Stock Market Report

Sports Roundup

Classified Advertisements

Obituaries

Editorial Page

Letters to the Editor

Real Estate Transfers

Theater and Movie Guide

Radio and Television Schedule

Crossword Puzzle

Chess Problem

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Help Wanted

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Boats and Marine Supplies

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Trucks and Commercial Vehicles

Motorcycles and Bicycles

Farm Equipment

Livestock and Poultry

Pets and Animals

Musical Instruments

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Miscellaneous for Rent

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Miscellaneous Help Wanted

Miscellaneous Situations Wanted

Miscellaneous Boats and Marine

Miscellaneous Automobiles

Miscellaneous Trucks

Miscellaneous Motorcycles

Miscellaneous Farm Equipment

Miscellaneous Livestock

Miscellaneous Pets

Miscellaneous Musical Instruments

Miscellaneous Sporting Goods

Miscellaneous Cameras

Miscellaneous Furniture

Miscellaneous Rugs

Miscellaneous Antiques

Miscellaneous Jewelry

Miscellaneous Clothing

Miscellaneous Furs

Miscellaneous Beauty Salons

Miscellaneous Health Clubs

Miscellaneous Medical

Miscellaneous Dental

Miscellaneous Legal

Miscellaneous Business Opportunities

Miscellaneous Wanted to Buy

Miscellaneous Services

Miscellaneous Boats

Miscellaneous Autos

Miscellaneous Trucks

Miscellaneous Motorcycles

Miscellaneous Farm

Miscellaneous Livestock

Miscellaneous Pets

Miscellaneous Music

Miscellaneous Sports

Miscellaneous Cameras

Miscellaneous Furniture

Miscellaneous Rugs

Miscellaneous Antiques

Miscellaneous Jewelry

Miscellaneous Clothing

Miscellaneous Furs

Miscellaneous Beauty

Miscellaneous Health

Miscellaneous Medical

Miscellaneous Dental

Miscellaneous Legal

Miscellaneous Business

Miscellaneous Wanted

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Important Decision of the Secretary of the Treasury—The Warehouse Controversy.

The following important decision has been received at the Warehouse Department of the New-York Custom-house:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11, 1872.

SIR: It appears by a report of Special Agent Mitchell, under date of Nov. 30, 1872, that the Erie Railway Company, as well as the Customs officers at that port, have labored under a misapprehension of Department instructions in regard to the kind of locks required to be used on cars containing goods entered for immediate transportation in transit from New-York to certain other ports, and that they have allowed the use of the locks known as the "D Lock" and "Eagle Lock" of the American Safe Lock Company, instead of the "Excelsior Lock" of said Company, and also made with those locks.

I have, therefore, to direct that instructions be issued to all the Customs officers at the ports of entry, calling their attention to the fact that the Excelsior Lock is the only one authorized by the Department, and that all carriers of merchandise under bond in transit through the United States to other countries must be required to use the Excelsior Lock, and no other.

A copy of the seals used to be placed in each car of the special manifest of the goods contained therein.

The expense for all such locks and seals must be borne by the carriers.

It further appears by a communication of Mr. A. B. Hopkins, agent of the Erie Railway Company, that goods are received at the United States docks in Erie, they have to be reshipped, in order to reach their destination, over the rest of their line, across Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and California, as alleged in the petition formally presented by the people of the State of Colorado and Texas to one De la Barbe.

The case was fully heard before the Court, a jury being waived by the parties. The plaintiff claimed that it was necessary to establish a local derivative title from Shafter, the original grantee. The evidence was altogether circumstantial, and two deeds relied on by the plaintiff—one from Shafter to Fisk, and the other from Fisk to Shafter—were declared void, and became the original basis of the title had not been made out. An affidavit of the loss had not been made previous to the trial, and notice of filing of the affidavit had not been given to the defendant. Under the circumstances, the Court held that a defective or imperfect conveyance, not passing a legal title, but requiring the aid of a Court of Equity to make it more formal execution, is not necessarily void. Its force is not destroyed by the statute of frauds. It is here considered valid, by the decisions of this Court, the proof of loss in such a case, will be received at any time on the trial, and that the affidavit of loss was sufficient. The Court also held that the objection to the second deed was well—not be good in the Courts of Texas.

W. G. Hale for plaintiff in error; G. P. Moore for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

This Court has announced that during the years 1873 and 1874, it will hold its terms commencing on the third Monday of January, and fourth Monday in October of each year. Such terms to continue so long as the business shall seem necessary for the dispatch of the business before it.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TOYS,

MEISEL, LAMPE & CO.,

No. 23 Chambers, and No. 75 Reade sts.

IMPORTERS OF

Germain, French and English Toys.

Beg leave to offer

AT RETAIL,

A large and entertaining stock of Toys, suitable for Holidays Presents. Specialties in Dolls, Dolls' Outfits and Tree Ornaments. Restorations made in price to Churches and Sunday-schools.

JAPANESE

GOODS AND

TURKISH RUGS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

THE GREATEST VARIETY EVER IMPORTED.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,

No. 754 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Watches, Diamonds,

Fine Jewelry, and Silverware

AT

DELANEY'S.

Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, from.....$35 to $100
Gents' Gold Hunting Watches, from.....$50 to $150
Boys' Silver Hunting Watches, from.....$15 to $30
Gents' Silver Hunting Watches, from.....$18 to $30

AMERICAN WATCHES

at the Company's rates.

A large assortment of Rich Jewelry,

Diamonds, and other Gems.

SILVER-PLATED WARE

of unknown designs of our own manufacture, warranted to wear for twenty years.

Wedding rings to any fashion required.

Watches to keep for one year without repairs, and other articles sold as lower rates than at any retail of Wholesale house in the City.

Agent for the Celebrated

Patented Spoon and Spectacles.

SURVILLE'S DELAN,

No. 207 and 209 Grand-st.

Established fourteen years.

N. B.—Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired on the premises by experienced workmen at reasonable rates.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

The largest and cheapest collection of Standard Books, Novelties, Photograph Albums, Bibles, and Prayer-books in the City at

HENRY MILLER'S,

No. 31 Rudolph-st.

If you don't believe it come and judge for yourself.

CARD.

HENRY MAILLARD,

CONFECTIONER,

No. 819 and 821 Broadway,

Has the honor to announce to his customers and the public in general, that he will open on the above-named establishment on or about the 15th inst., under the Everett House, adjoining the ladies' entrance Madison-square. Where he will exhibit an elegant stock of Confectionery and fancy articles, befitting the holiday presents. SPECIALTIES.

Of our Chocolate, fancy chocolates and Parisian pastry.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 211 Bowery, corner Rivington, and No. 249 6th-av., corner 26th-st.—Holiday presents in diamonds and gold jewelry, fine watches, silver-ware, and rich clocks sold at low and best cash prices every day the same as they are gotten.

ARNOLD'S CELEBRATED WOOD screw Comfort Pointed at lower rates than ever. Dentists will find at the above-mentioned store a good assortment of dental instruments, gold, &c. ARNOULD, No. 37 Wooster-st., near Spring. Above Canal-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PAPER Ruling and Blank-book Manufacturers, No. 49 Fulton-st., Adjoining Herald. Orders promptly executed. HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

MILLINERY.

FURS.—SABLE, MINK, AND ALASKA VELvet Bonnets and Hats, Children's Furs and Hats. Prices reduced 20 per cent. Holiday Gifts. SINTON, Millinery, No. 47 Broadway, Astor House, save 25.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS.

367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 367
SIXTH AVENUE
and
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.
110 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET. 110

Will display MONDAY, and during the week, in addition to their already large stock, an assortment of choicest

EUROPEAN NOVELTIES,

just received from

Paris and Vienna,

consisting of

Real Russia Portemonnaies, Cachepeignes, Gloves and Handkerchiefs, Bonnet Ornaments, Chef de Fantaisie, Sleeve Clasps, Velvet Bands, a great variety of Fancy Goods, Real Vienna Leather Goods, Bronze Statuettes, Bronze Figures, Bronze Busts, Bronze Clocks, Bronze Candelabras, Bronze Inkstands, Bronze Paper-weights, Bronze Figure Lamps, Bronze Hall Lamps, Bronze Table Lamps, Bronze Reading Lamps, Bronze Study Lamps, Bronze Parlor Lamps, Bronze Chandeliers, Bronze Gas Fixtures, Bronze Portfolios, Bronze Inkstands, Bronze Paper-weights

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

$3,500,000.

This is an EAST AND WEST ROAD, RUNNING ON THE FORTIETH PARALLEL FROM INDIANAPOLIS, IND., TO DECATUR, ILL., 130 miles; through the richest agricultural and mineral country of both States, and connecting to terminate with the GREAT THROUGH ROUTES to the East and West.

It is the only line that will tap Coal in a belt over 30 miles wide, and passes through the best part of the high

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, on which the COMPANY OWNS 2,000 ACRES OF BLOCK COAL LANDS. It owns, also, 30,000 acres of Farming lands.

The Company is building this road with cash furnished by the shareholders, aided by liberal donations along the line.

EIGHTY-FIVE miles, comprising the Western Division, Montezuma to Decatur, and opening the Coal Fields, will be finished, equipped, and running in January next; the remainder by the 1st of May next, in time to move the crops in 1873.

The following well-known bankers and capitalists are large stockholders in the Company:

W. H. GUION, (of WILLIAMS & GUION,) SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. & W. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO., and PAUL S. FORBES, of New-York; BENJ. E. BATES, of Boston; HENRY LEWIS, of Philadelphia; and GEO. M. PULLMAN, of Chicago.

Bonds, $1,000 each, payable in thirty years, principal and interest in Gold, free of Government tax. Sinking Fund 2% per cent, on gross earnings.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest by the Financial Agents of the Company, (of which pamphlets and information may be obtained.)

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $847,500

FOR THE

DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND,

UNDER

Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 20, 1842, and in accordance with section three of article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER INST., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of

Eight Hundred and Forty-seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars.

for which transferable Certificates of Stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, either registered or Coupon, at the option of the purchaser, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the acceptance of such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

Proposals may be made for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for $847,500," and addressed to the Comptroller, and directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 1st day of December next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, to account of the Canal Fund, in the bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The stock maturing on the 1st day of January, 1873, will be received in payment for subscriptions to the new loan.

Interest on the loan will commence on the 31st day of January next, and be payable semi-annually on the 31st days of July and January, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Dec. 5, 1872.

ALLEN C. BEACH, Lieutenant-Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Comptroller.
G. SILVESTER SCRIBNER, Secretary of State.
THOMAS HARTLEY, Treasurer.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Attorney-General.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale the following:

$41,000 WHITE COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
$25,000 JOHNSON COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
$25,000 PULASKI COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
$5,000 ALEXANDER COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
$5,000 CAIRO CITY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
$15,000 CARMI TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
$10,000 CLAY CITY TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.

The above bonds are all Registered Bonds, payable in New-York, and by the laws governing their issue, they are made as safe as State Bonds.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
NO. 70 WILLIAM-ST.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the following Companies, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company, of Canada, are hereby informed that the same mentioned below, for the privilege of being traffic to the 31st October, 1872, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the payment of bonds at 20 per cent. per annum, for the privilege of bonds to be received by the undersigned, at its office, at Hamilton, Ontario Canada, until the 15th day of January, 1873:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company.....$1,000 @ 20
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company.....$1,000 @ 20
.....$1,000 @ 20

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.
DEC. 7, 1872. Great Western Railway of Canada.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY,

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents in London:

CITY BANK OF LONDON.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS,
CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, JR., No. 40 Pine-st.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., for the purchase of the following-named Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, viz.:

1. $216,000 Dissatisfy Bonds of 1867, due November, 1876.
2. $50,000 Sewer Bonds, to run 10 years, with annual installments of $5,000 from 1873 to 1882.
3. $40,000 Contract Avenue Sewer Bonds, due in 1882.

Proposals to be made in writing, sealed and indorsed, and state your lowest price in addition to premium interest.

No proposals as long-time bonds will be entertained.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE SEQUOIT LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS held at the office of the Company on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for a term of three years:

WM. HUBBARD, CHARLES E. SWOOD,
ROBERT BOWNE, ISAAC H. ALLEN,
FRANCIS T. WALKER, JOHN H. HOLDEN,
NATHANIEL M. FERRIS, JOHN L. FLETCHER.

JAMES M. DRAKE,
Secretary.

At a meeting of Directors held on the 10th inst., ROBERT L. CASE was elected President, and THEODORE R. WETMORE Vice-President, unanimously.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election, will be held, pursuant to law, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ANTHONY HAMS, Cashier.

NORTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 307 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

ROBT. T. HILL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 162 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, 1872, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. WM. BUCKLEY, Secretary.

FREDK. JESSE BAER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK is duly appointed Financial Agent of the State of Georgia in the City of New-York, where executed State Bonds can be exchanged for Seven per Cent Redemption Bonds, and semi-annual interest coupons paid.

N. L. ANGIER, State Treasurer of Georgia.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1872.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
NO. 70 WILLIAM-ST.

FINANCIAL.

7 Per Cent. Gold

First Mortgage Bonds of the Springfield and Illinois South-Eastern Railway.

We believe the above Bonds, at the price we are asking for them, offer greater inducements to investors than any railroad bonds upon the market. They are a First Lien of only $16,000 per mile upon a completed road, fully equipped. Being a TRAFFIC GUARANTEED by which it is estimated that from one to two hundred thousand net earnings will be realized at per cent. annual interest currently by interest giving the foremost holders of the Green bonds over 10 per cent. interest on their investment, and namely 45 per cent. interest until the bonds are drawn.

We invite the attention of capitalists to this security as to pure security, and shall be glad to furnish pamphlets, and maps, and all particulars upon application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The Business of our firm in the above as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, and the usual rate of interest allowed. We allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Bills of Exchange, and collect Business Notes that we think thoroughly good for the United States, giving prompt returns.

10 TO 20 PER CENT.
INVESTMENTS.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
Interest paid by State Treasurer in New-York.

KANSAS REGISTERED BONDS,
KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Interest paid by State Treasurer in New-York.

First Mortgage Bonds of Railroads in Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, and City Railroad Stocks and Bonds; also other first-class investments, for sale at the lowest market rates by

HERBERT H. STODDART & CO.,
BANKERS AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Real estate bought or sold in all the New-York markets. Investment & specialty with this house for twenty-one years.

ANNUAL STATEMENTS FOR CORPORATIONS, prepared by JOHN RISSELL, Commissioner for all the States. Notary, &c. Reports obtained. No. 120 Broadway, corner Barclay-st.

GAS STOCK WANTED.—MANHATTAN, Metropolitan, also the Scrip; address, with lowest price, Box No. 198 Times Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ASSETS.....$6,234,566 24
Present rate of Interest Six per Cent.
Money deposited after Sixth Day interest from January 1.

Interest not recounted from the first of each month is paid or credited on balance on first of the next month. Deposits of Ten Dollars or cash year.

Bank No. 33 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Banking hours, EVERY DAY from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.

There will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, next, a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, and a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Payable to stockholders of the respective Companies as registered on the books at the close of business on SATURDAY, 14th inst. Transfer-books will close at that time, and remain closed until the morning of THURSDAY, Jan. 2.

JAMES C. HARTT,
Treasurer Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred and Common Stocks of this Company, respectively, payable at this office on and after the 20th inst. to the stockholders of record, at the closing of the books, on the 14th inst.

Transfer-books will reopen on the morning of the 21st inst.

C. E. HARVEY, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 120 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 12, 1872.—In pursuance of a resolution from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Dec. 11, 1872, the stockholders of the Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New-York, are required to pay the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000) in addition to the fifty dollars per share heretofore paid in, at the office of said Company, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January, 1873, to make good the deficiency of the capital stock of said Company, and to restore the same to the above named, your stock will be reduced fifty per cent. of its par value.

MARCUS J. HODGES,
President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE,
Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in accordance with a resolution of the Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department, dated January 7, 1873, the stockholders of the Newyork and Yonkers Fire Insurance Company are required to pay 25 per cent of the Capital Stock of said Company, to wit: $50,000, at the office of said Company, No. 256 Pine-st., New-York City, on or before the 20th day of December, 1872. Payment of forty per cent. on the capital stock of said Company.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 20, 1872.

RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, President.
JOHN W. ANDERSON, Secretary.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.
Any information regarding STANDING of INSURANCE COMPANIES cheerfully furnished. Policies of Companies WITHDRAWN BUYED for the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES by
E. BURNHAM SNIFFEN,
No. 2 Pine-st., basement.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—FURNISHED—$60 PER ANNUM; a pretty private and conventional house; 45 Omega-st.; forty-five minutes from New-York; eight rooms; hot-water heater; excellent neighborhood; near depot. Apply to owner, 45 Omega-st., Port Richmond, S. I. No cards.

UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES TO LET—No. 40 (rebuilt), $1,100; No. 110 23d-st., $2,600. Both just finished.

STORES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORES AND HOTEL—TO LEASE FOR a term of years, the three-story-and-basement brick buildings on south side of East 24th-st., Nos. 4, 6, and 8, next to Madison-av.; also the Hotel and Restaurant, Nos. 2 and 4 East-22d-st., cor. Madison-av. Apply to CHAS. B. JESUP, No. 39 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FACTORY TO LEASE—FORTY HORSE-power engine, and all the necessary boilers, machinery, and shafting for manufacturing purposes. Address W. C., Box No. 1,291 Times Office.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE Saloon, Nos. 677 and 679 Broadway, and six stories and basement, Nos. 14 and 16 Bond-st., with the fixtures and furniture. Apply to ELCOX WEBER, No. 681 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM BARMORE, WHO worked as a farm-hand for Winfield Moore, Erie County, N. Y., and was in the employ of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, was accidentally killed Nov. 12, 1872. His relatives or friends can have information as to the disposition of his body, or effects, by applying to JOHN DOE, Superintendent Western Division Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, Erie, Penn.

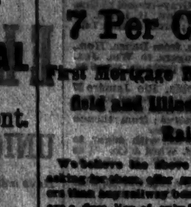
DASHING, TWO NOTES COLLECTED and taxed; will endeavor to carry out wishes; write when possible; all going well.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. BLABON, STEAM MARBLE AND MANTEL working works, Nos. 101 and 103 East 12th-st. Marble and inscribed mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble vaulting for the trade.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.



ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. H. WILLIAMS & CO. will sell at auction,
THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1872,
At 12 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building,
the following-described real estate:

FIRST AVENUE.—The plot of land situate on the south-west corner of 100th-st. and 1st-av.

Dimensions as per diagram above. Sixty per cent may remain on bond and mortgage, with privilege of paying off on sixty days' notice.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

LORD GRANT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned, the assignee in bankruptcy of said Lord Grant Works, will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the premises, at Lord Grant's Corner, in the township of Bedminster, in the county of Somerset, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lord Grant Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, tools, machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, which property was formerly occupied by the above-named.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned.

All persons in any way indebted to said Lord Grant Works are requested to make immediate payment to

NATHAN HUBART,
Assignee in bankruptcy of Lord Grant Works, No. 2 Lombard-st., New-York City.

The foregoing sale is approved, by order of the Court, to Dec. 19, at 12 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

NATHAN HUBART,
Assignee Lord Grant Works.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

One 4-story h. s. b. & s. h., 20x50-ft., bet. 5th and 6th avs., in 15th.

One 4-story h. s. b. & s. h., 20x50-ft., near 42d-st.

One 4-story h. s. b. & s. h., 20x50-ft., near Broadway, west-side.

One 4-story h. s. b. & s. h., 20x50-ft., near 8th-av.

One 4-story brick dwelling, 20x50-ft., near B'way.

One 4-story brick h. w. 17x50, near 3d-av.; very cheap.

One 4-story h. s. b. & s. h., 20x50-ft., near 3d-av.

Inquire of H. B. HERRILL & CO.,
No. 64 West 23d-st.

AN OPPORTUNITY, RARELY OFFERED.—The following splendid improved City property, belonging to an estate which must be speedily closed, for sale very cheap. A 4-story brick dwelling, with basement, No. 127 West 27th-st., 21x98; a three-story high-stoop brick dwelling, on East 31st-st., 21x50; two new 3-story and basement and single tenement, with stores on East 103d-st., near Lexington-av.; also, a new 3-story and basement on Madison-st., 24x60-ft., $14,000. A large amount of other improved investment, private and business property, suitable for all the avenues and leading streets in this City and Brooklyn. Parties having property to sell, rented and in good condition, will apply at once to B. W. TRAITEL, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 42D-ST., VERY near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, extra-built, hard-wood finish, double floors; a first-class home for a family.

OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—Several fine plots and single lots for sale; also several fine plots and single lots on 9th and Madison avs., below and fronting the park.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$13,000.—FOR SALE A VERY DESIRable brown-stone house, 16 ft. 6 in. front; also a 20x50, with vaults, doors and bay window.

No. 336 WEST 42D-ST.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—IN WEST 47TH-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown-stone high-stoop house, 20x55; hard wood finish, painted throughout, and in perfect order. Price only $21,000. Ogden & Clark, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

A DESIRABLE BROWN-STONE ENGlish basement house, the only one in the market, near Broadway; will be sold at a reasonable figure.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

EAST 54TH-ST., NO. 6—A FOUR-STORY brick house, 20x50, modern fixtures; lot, 100x5. Good stable; for sale; cheap; possession.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

VALUABLE LEASED IMPROVED store property, in Greene-st., for sale, by Executor. Address THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 152 West 21st-st.

VALUABLE AVENUE AND STREET lots near the new Manhattan Market for sale, Lots, 25x100, and corner, 27½x100. Apply to CHAS. WARREN, No. 7 Warren-st.

A BARGAIN.—TWO LOTS ON EAST SIDE of 10th-av., 50th and 51th sts., 50x100, for $6,500. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 84 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES for sale by

W. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall-st.

MORRISANIA—110 lots, with large front on Harlem River.....
MORRISANIA—74 lots, and improved, with large front on Harlem River.....
MORRISANIA—40 acres, with River and railroad front.....
MORRISANIA—30 lots, well located, fine improvements.....
MORRISANIA—18 lots, well located, fine improvements.....
MORRISANIA—20 lots, Gerard and Walton avs., near railroad depot.....
MORRISANIA—Hotel, with buildings, suitable for brewery.....
MORRISANIA—20 acres, close to Fort Morris, elegant improvements.....
MORRISANIA—10 acres, on West Chester Road.....
Whitlock's Lane.....
WEST FARMS—5 acres, opposite the above, with improvements.....
WEST FARMS—Boston Road, corner of Southern Boulevard, with improvements.....
WEST FARMS—2 acres, part of Lorillard estate.....
YONKERS—27 acres, on Central-av., good soil, no rock.....
YONKERS—10½ acres, on Hudson River and Railroad-side-av. near Riverton Depot.....
YONKERS—12 acres, on New-mill Valley Railroad and Broadway.....
GREENBURGH—79 acres, on new-mill Riverside Railroad.....
GREENBURGH—26 acres, near Dobb's Ferry, on New-mill Valley road.....
NEAR SCARSDALE STATION—20 acres, some fruit, age on Central-av.....
TARRYTOWN—83 acres, on the Hill, close to improvements; views of the Hudson.....
MILE-SQUARE—2 acres, on Kingsbridge road, near Kirk House.....
CLASON POINT, ON CORNELL'S NECK—12 acres, near Bronx River.....
MAMARONECK—17 acres, one mile rear station, good improvements.....
MAMARONECK—3 acres, magnificent stone improvements.....
GREENBURGH—25 acres, near White Plains, well located.....
GREENBURGH—10 acres, at station.....
MORRISANIA—8 acres, at station.....
MORRISANIA—Corner of Croton River.....
EAST CHESTER—10 acres, on Boulevard, well improved.....
Plains Road.....
MOUNT VERNON—20 acres, near three depots, good improvements.....
EASTON—220 acres, five miles from depot.....
EASTON—100 acres, near depot.....
BRIDGEPORT—100 acres, near depot.....
BRIDGEPORT—40 acres, good land, no rock, on Sound.....
BRIDGEPORT—10 acres, close to depot, on Sound.....
BRIDGEPORT—10 acres, close to depot at Mill's Corners, and Cross-River Railroad.....
BOLTON—5 acres, on Cross-River Railroad.....
WHITE PLAINS—On Broadway, good dwelling, outbuildings, &c., 14 acres.....
WHITE PLAINS—On Broadway, good dwelling, outbuildings, &c., 14 acres.....
DEXTER PARK—7 acres, well laid out, and improved.....

Full particulars of the above properties can be had at our office, also, maps showing where various locations may be seen.

Many more on the Harlem and East Rivers, and Sound, with parcels of 100 or more acres suitable for subdivision, and many more in various parts of the county, must be seen in person to be appreciated.

W. G. & D. BROWN.

FOR SALE—AT MOUNT VERNON, ON THE New-Haven Railroad, thirteen miles from the City, one of the most beautiful home sites and Winter residences in Westchester County; house nearly new; an acre of ground; every variety of fruit; stable and carriage-house; fine views of the Sound and town; house is two-story, with Mansard roof, containing ten rooms, besides bath-room, and is in perfect order; property consists of eleven acres of land, with fruit, shade and ornamental trees, and is within the limits of the village; everything in perfect order; is only ten minutes from the depot. This is one of the most beautiful and healthy towns in the State, and could not be purchased for the money for a short time. Immediate possession; is a bargain worth looking at.

EBNER, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 2 Pine-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Owners proposing to offer their real estate for sale can secure prompt attention and the most special attention to the above-named section. We invite the co-operation of purchasers and sellers. The sale of large properties a specialty.

F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 20 Broadway.

References by permission: Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

FOR SALE—WITH FURNITURE, OR TO lease for a term of years, furnished, the house No. 37 Hillhouse-av., New-Haven, lately occupied by Prof. D. C. Gilman. Apply to W. C. GILMAN, No. 40 Pine-st., New-York; or, to T. KETCHAM, New-Haven, Conn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PRIVATE HORSES AT AUCTION.
FOULSTON & VAN TASSELL, Auctioneers,
Sale Stables, 348 and 350 West 37th-st., near 8th-av.
Sale Monday, Dec. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at Exchange Stables, No. 348 West 37th-st., near 8th-av., 24 lt colts, one year old; 20 fine matched carriage horses, driven single and double, and other fancy horses; 20 fine matched carriage horses, each over 16 hands high; 10 fine matched horses, each six years old, and over 16 hands high; 10 fine matched horses, each over 16 hands high; 10 fine matched horses, each six years old, and over 16 hands high; three blood colts, and other horses, all of which will be sold without reserve. Horses can be examined at Exchange Stables, 348 and 350 West 37th-st., near 8th-av.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 245 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.,
and at the TIMES Down-town Office,
No. 30 Nassau-st.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LONDON-MADE HARNESS.
For Hansoms, T-cart and landau; new and of superior style, for sale at reasonable prices, at No. 152 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

HORSE-BLANKETS. HARNESS, SADdles, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for horses and saddles; also, a large assortment of robes of every quality. C. E. SMITH & CO., No. 9 Warren-st.

COUPES, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, SIX-seat Victoria carriages, light rockaways, and every other style family carriages; redtced prices; second-hand carriages of every description. Manufactured by the MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 68 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS, EVERY description, new and second-hand; several sleighs from last year, slightly soiled, for sale cheap. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 68 Broadway.

COUPE—IN PERFECT ORDER, BUILT BY Lee, at CASSIDY'S livery stable, No. 116 East 26th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.,
OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.
American and European Plans.
Restaurant and Breakfast Rooms.
ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS.
En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen.
LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 245 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.,
and the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 30th-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 10th and 11th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
JAMES W. & GEO. E. LELAND, Proprietors.

MISS H. E. OGDEN,
No. 6 East 31st-st., To let, a parlor floor, handsomely furnished, also other rooms; with or without board; table board.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL, 5TH-AV. HOtel, and Broadway.—Table d'hôte, $2 per day. Some elegant rooms and suites for families and single gentlemen during Winter; newly furnished; first-class in all respects.

WM. G. TOMPKINS, Proprietor.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain all particulars as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., at a large list of first-class houses now applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,367 Broadway.

TWO LARGE NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, suitable for two gentlemen; private family; convenience and home comfort; no other boarders; good substantial table; reference required. No. 236 West 38th-st.

A LARGE, PLEASANT SECOND-story front room, unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with board, very reasonable for the Winter, at No. 446 Lexington-av. References exchanged.

A FAMILY OF GENTLEMEN OR A family can have an elegant parlor floor with other ample rooms, &c., with or without private table. No. 4 West 40th-st., near Broadway.

NO. 29 WEST 9TH-ST.—ONE HANDsomely-furnished parlor to rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; also two small rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

NO. 9 EAST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and University-place, single and double rooms, with board; also, table board; references exchanged.

FURTH-AV.—AN ENTIRE ELEGANT PARlor floor (will accommodate a large family) now vacant in the pleasantly-situated double house, No. 45 4th-av.; private table only.

NO. 98 WEST 19TH-ST.—NEAR 5TH-av., with board, a large third-story front room, handsomely furnished; also, other rooms; house and table first-class.

1,288 BROADWAY—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms and floors, with and without board, all over the City. Apply to J. KELLOGG, No. 48 Pine-st., between the hours of 9 and 12.

TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT and back room on second floor, also small room; board if wanted; private family; location central. Also, FREE LECTURES ON LADIES' DRESS-CUTTER AND MEN, SAME DAY AT 8 P. M.

THE ARGONAUTS OF '49.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, 26TH-ST., near 6th-av. Open day and evening. Turkish baths, health and special training for corpulency, dyspepsia, rheum, nervous debility, &c.

LECTURES.

TYNDALL'S LECTURES.

Prof. Tyndall, of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, will deliver a series of four lectures on "Light," at the Cooper Institute, commencing on TUESDAY, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the course, with reserved seats, to be had at the Secretary of D. APPLETON & CO., No. 551 Broadway.

SUNDAY EVENING, AT 7½ o'clock, Dr. FIRMIN will lecture on the Progress of Modern Science, at the Academy of Music, 14th-st. and UNION HALL. A large map of Africa, and one on the larger scale showing the rivers and lakes recently discovered by Dr. Livingstone, and where he now is. The next Sunday evening Dr. Livingstone, and in finding Dr. Livingstone, will be demonstrated. Admission, 25 cents.

FOR FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH.
AT NO. 1,370 BROADWAY,
SEE ADVERTISEMENT UNDER AMUSEMENTS.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and Home for Lodgers, will be held at No. 30 Bowery, New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, at 7 P. M., at the chapel, as above named, for the election of Board of Managers, and such other business proper to be transacted at said meeting.

J. E. BOWEN,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 49 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH).
DR. CHAS. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 146 and 148 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
No. 202 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

NEWARK INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS. Location, Orange Valley, N. J. $200 a year; extras, $50. Rev. JOHN C. ROCKWELL, A.M., Principal. Refs. &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five.

IRVING INSTITUTE,
SALEM, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Send for circular.
J. ARMAGNAC, A.M., Principal.

$2 50—WRITING LESSONS, BOOK-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling; day or evening. FAIRFIELD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Broadway, cor. 32d-st. Circulars guaranteed to business men and correspondents.

PARISIAN FRENCH TAUGHT IN 24 lessons by a native Parisian; terms reasonable. Address PARISIAN, No. 24 West 14th-st., Room No. 8, Wednesday evenings.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Hackensack, N. J.—Rev. JOHN H. ZABRISKIE, D.D., President. Rev. JOHN F. BLAKELY, Ph.D., Vice-President.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH and French School for young ladies, No. 27 East 20th-st., reopens Oct. 1. No. 27 East 20th-st.

TEACHERS.

THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT AND ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1872.

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER, FULLY competent to teach the elementary branches of the English language thoroughly to Hebrews as well as German scholars; one that can speak German in the school-room preferred. Address, with references, to M. H. LEVENTRITT, Chairman, Post-office Box No. 6,776.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DEsires private pupils at her residence. Terms moderate. Address TEACHER, Times Up-town Office, No. 245 West 23d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 WANTED—A GENTLEMAN of 1837, with $10,000 to invest in a lucrative commercial business, now being rebuilt entirely new, and on which $25,000 have already been expended; 8 per cent. will be paid on $10,000 and profits for use of money, and a salary of from $1,000 to $1,500 a year; personal references required. Address, for interview, DAWSON, Box No. 119 Times Office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—IN THE best business street in Brooklyn. E. D.; a fine chance; has been established for twenty years, and is doing a good trade; sold on account of the death of the proprietor. Apply at No. 32 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PHOTOgraph gallery, in a first-class location, in a city of 30,000 inhabitants, in Connecticut. Reasons for selling, ill health. Address PHOTOGRAPH, Box No. 1,291 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS in Brooklyn, E. D., in a good location, with a fine trade; will be sold cheap; reasons for selling, ill health. Address BROOKLYN, Box No. 1,291 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS in Brooklyn, E. D., in a good location, with a fine trade; will be sold cheap; reasons for selling, ill health. Address BROOKLYN, Box No. 1,291 Times Office.

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FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS in Brooklyn, E. D., in a good location, with a fine trade; will be sold c

THE POOR ITALIANS.

Further Arrivals at Castle Garden Yesterday.

Proposed Action of the Commissioners of Emigration—Destitute Condition of the Immigrants—A Visit to Ward's Island.

One hundred and eleven Italians landed at Castle Garden yesterday, passengers by the steamer CITY OF ANTWERP, from Liverpool. In adding this arrival, 4,000 Italians have come to New-York, direct from their native country, within the past four weeks. Almost all of them are on Ward's Island, sixty-eight having been sent there yesterday, and upward of one hundred left at Castle Garden, under the care of the Commissioners of Emigration. Most of the fourteen hundred and 1,400 are distributed through this City and its neighborhood, many of whom pass the day in begging in Broadway, Wall, Broad, and other streets down town. The Italian interpreter at Castle Garden, H. G. Trot, classifies the immigrants by the City of Antwerp as follows: Seventy-one from Piedmont, laborers and brick-layers; thirty-one from Palermo, laborers and brick-layers; three from Calabria, laborers; total, 105 men, one woman and two children. The remainder reported to the Commissioners each three, 111 persons say they have come here of their own free will, and know they were bound for New-York. Generally, they possess a little money, and some have letters for friends and relatives in New-York. The Emigration Commissioners find it difficult to provide accommodations for the large number of helpless and destitute Italians thus suddenly thrown on their hands. Ward's Island is already overcrowded with them. It is quite likely that the Board will be compelled to lodge them in the hospital ship Delaware, now stationed in the Lower Bay, and a suggestion to that effect was made by them yesterday to the Health Officer. All reports to the contrary, notwithstanding, the Emigration Commissioners have no knowledge whatever of either the Italian Minister in Washington, or Consul-General de Luca, in this City, having done anything to alleviate the distress of their fellow-countrymen, except in one instance: On Friday Mr. de Luca promised to send a woman to Buenos Ayres, with her child, where she expects to rejoin her husband. Mr. A. E. Cerqua visited Castle Garden yesterday and questioned a number of the newly-arrived Italians. From the replies made to him, there appears to be no room to doubt that many of the immigrants have been imposed upon. They had been led to believe that Buenos Ayres was near New-York, and that it would cost nothing to get there on their arrival here. "What did you come to New-York for?" Mr. Cerqua asked. "We want to work," was the unanimous reply. One was a blacksmith, three were carpenters, and others were tinners and farm hands. In another part of the building there was found a man who had paid one Scudo in gold to Giovanni Tadanchi, ship agent, Naples, and the receipt, which he exhibited, merely acknowledges the payment of the money to the agent "for passage." There was no mention of destination whatever on the receipt. The names of some of the other shipping agents who have sent out these people are: G. F. Quercetta, Genoa; F. Coppa and Luigi del Tiana, Naples. In the yard outside the main building stood another crowd of Italians and Mr. Cerqua asked them what they meant to do in New-York? "We mean to work," they said. "How is it that men only have come out?" They replied, with looks of surprise: "We expected to work and save some money, and to bring our families out with it." In the latter Decem the reporter was informed that no application for Italian workmen had been made by employers. The Superintendent of Castle Garden, however, said that an offer to engage 500 Italians to work on a railroad in Texas was made on the previous day. The offer was declined, because it would cost $20,000 to transport that number of men, and the Commissioners have not the sum at command for such a purpose. The total amount they have received from the 2,000 immigrants is only $3,000. Of the whole number in New-York, twenty-two were provided with passports for Buenos Ayres, fifteen of whom can defray their own expenses, seven being utterly destitute. On receipt of the passports for Buenos Ayres Consuls are notified that they may send back, without cost to the immigrants, orphan children, and all persons who, through sickness, are unable to earn a living. There is no similar provision on the passports for New-York.

ON WARD'S ISLAND.

A TIMES reporter visited Ward's Island yesterday, and witnessed the reception of a number of Italian immigrants there. They were met at the dock by Gardner Wells, Dr. Dwyer, and several other officials connected with the institutions. As they landed they were formed in line and searched for weapons. Those detected up on possessed of the ordinary pocket-knife, used by Italian peasants, and a few stilettos. The searching process over, the immigrants were marched to the assembling-rooms, where they were each compelled to take a bath, after which they were provided with a comfortable supper. Warden Wells has set apart one portion of the institution for their use. As this season of the year it is difficult to find any work for them on the Island, the only way in which they could be employed was in carting a large quantity of bricks to the lower portion of the Island. About 200 of them were set to work on this job, and they seemed delighted when afforded the chance of doing something, working willingly through the day. Dr. Dwyer, who has charge of the hospital, states that they are as healthy a set as any class of immigrants, only a few being ill out of the whole number. Close scrutiny of their conduct and habits during the last few weeks, and constant conversations with nearly all classes of them, through the medium of an interpreter, has caused the officials of Ward's Island to place no confidence in the statements so freely made regarding them as Italian revolutionists. Their manners are those of humble farmers and mechanics, and when interrogated they tell their stories promptly. They say that they were driven to this country by the promises made to them by the Government of Naples and its vicinity, and that in order to purchase their tickets many of them had to sell their houses and farms. Most of them are married, and left their families at home until they could send for them. The swindling agents represented to them that they were coming to Buenos Ayres—a new and rich Italy—where they would get farms, but told others that if they wished to remain in New-York they could easily obtain employment at high rates of wages. They deny altogether that the Government of Italy has anything to do with them, and express themselves willing and most anxious to do any kind of work. They are nearly all, with the exception of a few mechanics, men who resided parts or nearly the soil in their native land.

The Mutual Insurance Company—The Explosion of Smoke Pipe to Be Reinforced.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company yesterday, a memorial was presented from a number of policy-holders against the proposed reduction of premium rates. A communication was read from an Executive Committee, representing twenty-two Insurance Companies, requesting the trustees to reconsider their action in the matter. After some discussion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That while the past experience of the Company justifies its allowing a reduction on the premiums of policies, it is deemed prudent, in view of the recent explosion, without injury to any individual in the Company, and with a desire to do all in its power to prevent the recurrence of the calamity mentioned, and the more valuable end of preserving those represented, that direct flue pipe be substituted, wherever it may be found practicable, for the present curved pipe.

Fatal Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A fatal accident occurred about 3 o'clock P. M., yesterday, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Jersey City, which resulted in the instantaneous death of one of the employés, a carpenter named John Miller, and so badly injured another man in the employment of the Company, Michael Geckle, that his recovery is considered doubtful. Both were dressing portions of a train which had just arrived from Railway, and were crushed between the bumpers of the engine and the car which they were repairing, before they could escape. The engineer, Hicks, and switchman, McGill, were arrested, pending a full investigation of the occurrence.

Movement to Procure the Release of the Notorious Flaherty.

A person named Simon Flaherty, of Newtown, Long Island, was sentenced some months ago to three years' imprisonment in Kingston for assaulting Mr. Pettit, whose house he was accused of entering. The local "Ring," of which Flaherty was the tool, made efforts to procure his release, but Gov. Hoffman was informed by the Attorney-General of the gravity character of Flaherty's and refused to pardon him. The Governor, in response to these representations, stated that he would give the Reform party a hearing before deciding on the case. Such is now being circulated privately a petition for the pardon of Flaherty, and it is hoped that the efforts will be made to procure his release before Hoffman's term of office expires, and without the reformers having an opportunity of entering their protest against any commutation of the sentence.

VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The Steam-Ships Supply and Guard Sailed by the Government to Carry the Goods of American Exhibitors to America.

Orders have been received by Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan, Commissioner of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, of 24 tons with all reasonable dispatch the steam-ships Supply and Guard, to receive such goods as American exhibitors may desire to send to the Vienna Exposition. Very little has to be done to the hulls of the vessels, and it will require only a few days to put the spars up and the rigging over the mast-heads. In the meantime, the Commissioners will designate such places as will facilitate the shipment of goods. A brief description of the vessels selected for this mission will be read with interest by our readers.

The Supply was purchased by the Navy Department at Boston in 1846, and converted into a tender. She made her first cruise under the command of Lieut. T. Clifford, leaving Boston on the 31st of January, 1847, and joining the squadron of Commodore Conner in the West Indies. She returned to New-York on the 30th of September of that year, and in the following November sailed on special service to the Mediterranean, "in the absence of Lieut. W. F. Lynch." She was at St. Jean D'Acre in April, 1848, and returned to Norfolk in December of that year. She was then refitted, and, under the command of Lieut. A. Sinclair, was attached to the Mediterranean with the American Consul to Tripoli. From thence she went to Brazil, arriving at Rio de Janeiro on the 20th of June, 1849, and remained there. She is described as having been fitted out for the longest continuous voyage she ever made. She left Norfolk on the 28th of November, 1849, under the command of Lieut. C. H. Kennedy, bay. 100 men, bound for Cork, Gov. Clinton, and thence bound to Oregon. She was gone until 1852, when she was again under the command of Lieut. A. Sinclair, and on the 5th of May of that year, she took her departure for the East Indies and Japan. She remained out on this station until all her stores were delivered, and then returned to the United States, and from thence went to the Mediterranean. At the breaking out of the war, she was actively employed both along the coast and abroad, in her legitimate line of duty. On the 30th of June, 1863, in latitude 34° north, longitude 30° west, she captured the schooner Stephen Hart, loaded with the most valuable cargo of arms captured during the war. At this time she was in command of Commander Colvocoresses, and his share of the prize money made him an independent for the remainder of his days. She was also one of the vessels employed for the suffering Confederates. Her ship's rig is a full-rigged ship, measuring seven gun, and is of 547 tons.

The Guard was formerly called the National Guard, and was purchased by the Navy Department for $50,000 soon after the end of the war. She is a fine ship of 1,005 tons, old measurement, and is 163 feet in length, 37 feet beam, and 15 feet 3 inches at depth of hold. Her name was changed on the 3d of June, 1869. She has been on foreign stations most of the time since she was purchased. She is a fast sailer, and a splendid sea boat.

Personal.

Gen. Albert Myer, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. Geo. A. Shepherd, of New-Orleans; Gen. L. F. Walker, of Alabama, and Col. Albert E. Buell, of the United States Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Rev. William A. Young, of London, is at the Sturtevant House.

Col. J. E. Misner, of the United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mayor Bliss, Mr. Martin, of Wilmington, N. C.; Hon. Ramson Gardner, of Michigan; Col. F. H. Loomis, of Connecticut; Judge T. W. Bartley, of Washington, D. C., and E. N. Zeiss, of Russia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. R. S. Stockton, of New-Jersey, is at the St. James Hotel.

Col. E. R. Platt, of the United States Army, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Hon. E. S. Stevens, of Missouri, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. John H. Pepper, of London; J. M. Cook, of England, and H. T. Curtiss, of Canada, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

A Sanctimonious Swindler.

About the middle of last August, a middle-aged individual of clerical countenance and garb, entered the office of Mr. John F. Talmage, No. 136 Water-street, and, introducing himself as Rev. John Schoonmaker, of the Water-street Mission, requested a donation toward giving the poor children of the Fourth Ward a "fresh-air" excursion, similar to the series arranged by the TIMES. He stated that Mr. Wm. B. Dodge and others had contributed liberally, and Mr. Talmage, unsuspectingly, gave him five dollars toward the desired object. Mr. Bixby, Ostrander, for such was the name of the individual's real name, retired from public view until the approach of Thanksgiving Day afforded another opportunity for a display of his peculiar impersonations. He then recommenced his rounds, and presented, and called upon Mr. Talmage for a donation. Mr. Talmage, at No. 64 Chambers-street, who gave him ten dollars toward a "Thanksgiving feast for the poor orphans of the Fourth Ward." Mr. Barling, however, discovered that he had been imposed upon, and got out a warrant for the impostor's arrest. He was arrested, and brought to this City on Saturday, where, despite his sanctimonious countenance, he was ordered to find bail in $1,000 to answer at the Court of General Sessions, and failing to procure a bondsman, he was locked up for trial.

Meeting in Aid of the Widows and Orphans of the Communists.

A public meeting was held last evening at the Cooper Institute to aid the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Paris Communists. Mr. Theodore Banta presided. A communication was received from Wendell Phillips, regretting his inability to be present, but expressing his hearty sympathy with the movement. Resolutions offered by Moritz Kaun, Mr. Weber, German speaker; Dr. Parsel, French, and others. A subscription list was then taken up, and the sum of $60 was collected. Geo. Francis Train, who was to have been present, sent a note, begging to be excused, as he had "determined strict for the publication of his paper." A resolution was adopted censuring his conduct as cowardly, and the meeting adjourned.

A Seamstress's Sufferings—Story of a Castaway from the Missouri.

From the Nassau Times, Nov. 30.

This evening we have again to record another wonderful instance of human suffering, privation, and endurance, another wonderful escape from death in some of its most terrible forms.

The loss of the steam-ship Missouri has, indeed, been productive of tragical issues. From the moment when the cry of fire sounded through the doomed vessel to the moment when, in all sorrowful probability, the last survivor from her decks was, but a few days ago, rescued from a solitude precarious with the pangs of starvation and despair, and safely landed on our shores, the whole story of the disaster and its sequences has been of such a character as to rivet attention to so sad a subject. Of the many incidents connected with the fearful calamity, no one has excited more interest than that of the young seamstress, Miss Matilda Amelia Scott, who was one of the most remarkable events of its kind ever recorded.

Our readers will probably recollect that of the three boats known to have been launched from the Missouri, one turned bottom up, and that only seven of the passengers on her keel. One of these, a fireman named Richard Smith, was picked up on the beach, and the third boat of the ship, containing the captain and twenty-three others, reached Nassau in safety. It was this boat which, after drifting for two days and nights, was discovered by the Spanish brig Maria, bound from Cadiz to Havana, and which took off the survivors, twenty-four in number, and landed them at Havana. Of the seven who were left upon the keel of the overturned boat, only two were rescued, and one of these died on the passage to Nassau. The other was Miss Scott, who